

REPUBLICANS PLAN COVENANT QUERIES

Leaders Getting Ready for Conference at White House Tuesday.

HOPE TO OBTAIN FACTS

Effort Will Be Made to Learn Probable Attitude of Neutrals.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—With the Democratic plan to center its fire on preventing amendments to the peace treaty known and pending the conference of the Senate through the Foreign Relations Committee with the President on Tuesday, both sides in the treaty and league fight rested in their own way. However, Republican Senators were busy preparing the line of questions which will be asked at the White House. While realizing that the dignity of Mr. Wilson's office precludes the sort of cross examination which another witness might be subjected to, a good many of the Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee intend to make a determined effort to get some real information.

These Senators take the attitude that the conference with the President is not to be a tea party, but that the committee goes to the White House as the agent of the Senate, which must pass on the treaty, and that it is the duty of the committee to obtain every scrap of information possible before presenting the treaty and the league covenant to the Senate with any sort of recommendation.

May Accept Deal.
One development among the Republicans to-day was a marked disposition to take at its face value the remark made by the President to Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), that he would name Senator Lodge (Mass.) or Senator Knox (Pa.), or both, to negotiate a treaty with Germany if this one is amended.

If the President was serious in this statement the Republicans are confident a much better treaty than the present one would result from the efforts of these two Senators.

Senator Fall (N. M.) has not yet decided whether he will attend the White House conference. He thinks the conference may prove a farce, because the President has confined himself altogether with generalities, forsaking details altogether, and Mr. Fall believes there is no reason to hope for anything else this time.

The conference, though, will mark the beginning of a new phase in the treaty fight. Failing to stir Republican passions from the convictions through a series of private conferences with them, it is generally believed now that if the President fails to make a good case on (Neb.), that he will practically seal the doom of the League of Nations so far as America is concerned, and probably would lose more ground in his effort to prevent amendments.

To Ask About Neutrals.
One line of questions, that is certain to be addressed to the President will relate to the attitude of the European neutral nations toward the League of Nations. Are Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland willing to enter the league before Germany does? What does the Paris congress think does the American Department or the President know on this point? Those States not only have strong pro-German elements in their governments and populations, but they have peculiar reasons for not wishing to ally themselves with a mere anti-German League of States. If they do not enter at once, it was pointed out by a Senator to-day, there is every prospect that as Germany begins to regain strength and influence they will be less disposed to do so; and thus the Continent of Europe would tend to revert to the old balance of power situation. Their attitude, in short, is regarded as of prime significance at this time.

RATIFY TREATY, THEN AMEND—WICKERSHAM

Would Give States a Voice, as With Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General, in a statement issued through the League to Enforce Peace to-day, called upon the Senate to ratify the peace treaty with the League of Nations covenant and then prepare to perfect the document by amendment through the assembly and council of the league, in the same manner as he pointed out the framers of the Constitution provided for its amendment by the States.

Critics of the Constitution, Mr. Wickersham declared, in his statement, opposed it because it did not contain a bill of rights protecting the liberties of the States and the people, and the concurrence of some States, notably New York and Massachusetts, was secured only by promises that steps would be taken for early amendments to remove the objections most strongly urged. The first Congress, the former Attorney-General recalled, redeemed those promises by submitting the first ten amendments, which have been characterized as a bill of rights.

"Let the Senate ratify the treaty and thus avert from America the reproach of depriving the world of the great hope, the radiant promise of a world allied for the preservation of peace. Let those measures for improvement of the instrument, for the better safeguarding of the national traditions and institutions of America, be formulated by the Senate or by both houses of Congress."

JOSEPH'S CABINET APPEARS DOOMED

Socialists and Industrial Workers Likely to Oppose It.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Special despatches from Budapest and Vienna to the Berlin newspapers this morning concur in designating the new Hungarian Cabinet as a "dilemma make-shift," whose stability is chiefly mannaed because of the absence of Socialist cooperation and the general reactionary character of the men summoned by Archduke Joseph, most of whom were identified with the old Tisza regime.

As the industrial workers and the bourgeoisie have not received adequate representation and the Socialists apparently will not accept the three portfolios reserved for them, the despatches express doubt whether the cabinet will agree to accept the new Cabinet as a representative government. The designation of the Socialists to enter the Cabinet, the despatches assert, is found chiefly on the Government's decision to conduct new elections according to the majority system, which would place them at a decided disadvantage.

A Vienna despatch says that Archduke Joseph, realizing that his personality is a serious impediment to a national untangling of the crisis, has indicated his intention to retire from politics as soon as a coalition Government is established. Pressure in this direction, according to the despatch, has been exerted also by the Entente Commission, which is demanding a responsible Government with which a definite peace may be concluded.

The letter of ex-Emperor Charles to Archduke Joseph, in which Charles asserted that he was still the crowned King of Hungary and commissioned the Archduke to take over sovereign power until his return, also contributed to the general feeling of mistrust which Archduke Joseph is viewed on all sides, says the despatch, which continues:

"The feeling prevails in many quarters that the letter was not aimed at the present Governor of the Republic, but in probability was written by the exiled king at his request and through indiscretion reached premature publicity."

SWIFT & CO. WILL QUIT LEATHER TRADE

National Company Formed to Take Over Business.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., to-day announced that it had been decided to dispose of all of the company's interest in tanning and leather. For this purpose the National Leather Company has been incorporated under the laws of Maine, with headquarters in Boston, Mass., with a capital stock of \$30,000,000 divided into 3,000,000 shares at the par value of \$10 each.

The segregation will be accomplished, it was stated, by offering these shares to the shareholders of Swift & Co., each shareholder having the right to buy for cash two shares of National Leather Company at \$10 each for each share of Swift & Co. stock he owns of record September 10, 1919.

The National Leather Company will own the entire capital stocks of A. C. Lawrence Leather Company of Boston, with tanneries at Peabody, Mass.; National Calfskin Company of Boston, with tanneries at Peabody, Mass.; Winchester Tannery Company of Boston, with tanneries at Winchester, Mass.; St. Paul Tannery of St. Paul, Minn., and the National Leather Manufacturing Company of Niles, Mich.

The new concern also will own a portion of the capital stocks of England, Walton & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia; Ashland Leather Company of Ashland, Ky., and the St. Joseph Tanning Company of South St. Joseph, Mo.

The National Leather Company will also own certain contracts under which hides are tanned and leather sold by several tanning companies in which the National Leather Company has no ownership.

LIBERAL DRY BILL APPROVED IN SENATE

Enforcement Measure Is O. K'd in Committee.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The prohibition measure, considerably softened in many respects from the ironclad bill adopted by the House, was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day. Every change made in the House measure by the Senate committee was in the direction of liberality.

Under the bill as the committee has made it the liquor is not to be sold from home made wines for purely domestic use is to be permitted. Breaking into domiciles to search for hidden stocks of liquor is not to be a crime. Every change made in the House measure by the Senate committee was in the direction of liberality.

Not only does this include houses, but the Senate committee added an interpretation of this part of the bill so that the term "residence" would include apartments as well, and hotels when used as residences.

NAVY OF AMERICA CLOSE TO BRITAIN

Rapid Strides in Building Bring United States Far Above Japan.

ALL ARE STILL BUILDING

This Country Will Have 55 Capital Ships Against John Bull's 68.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The rapid rise of the United States as a naval power during the last two years is graphically demonstrated in figures showing the sea strength of the various world powers, compiled by the Navy Department's office of Naval Intelligence. They show that the United States, close pressed by France in 1917 for its place as third naval power in the world, is now second only to Great Britain and is at present pushing to completion a building program that will make the American Navy for the first time in recent history a formidable contender for first naval honors.

A little more than two years ago, the figures show, Germany, the second naval power, boasted more than 100 more ships of all classes than the United States, with a total tonnage exceeding that of the American Navy by nearly 200,000 tons. Great Britain's fleet at that time numbered a total of 680 ships aggregating 2,373,564 tons, as compared with Germany's 253 ships and 1,052,240 tons and the United States 153 ships and 860,017 tons.

To-day Germany, now in third place among naval powers, has a "paper" navy of 450 ships of all types, totalling 326,637 tons. These figures do not include German vessels surrendered to the Allies or Russian vessels in the hands of the Germans. Regarded from the standpoint of fighting efficiency as distinguished from number of ships and tonnage, Germany is outclassed by both France and Japan, her navy being composed almost entirely of old and obsolete vessels. The pride of Germany's sea power was surrendered to the Allies at Scapa Flow, where many of them were sunk by their officers and crews.

Japan Rises to Third.

Japan, fifth naval power in 1917, has passed France and Germany both and now ranks next to the United States in fighting sea strength. The actual standing of the naval powers of the world today from the standpoint of modern fighting strength, according to the Navy Department's figures, is Great Britain, United States, Japan, France, Germany, Russia and Italy.

The completion of all vessels now building and projected will add 219 ships totalling 500,000 tons to the British navy as compared with 349 ships and 1,116,385 tons for the United States, 24 ships and 187,200 tons for Japan, and 18 ships and 95,000 tons for Germany, according to the most authentic figures available at the Navy Department.

The completion of the present building program, a matter of about three years, will find the chief naval powers of the world with the following relative strengths: Great Britain 955 ships aggregating 2,772,542 tons; United States 608 ships totalling 2,117,922 tons; Japan 170 ships, 785,239 tons; France 253 ships, 719,237 tons and Germany 163 ships measuring 923,437 tons.

As a result of the great torpedo-boat building program carried out by the United States during the war the American navy now includes more than 150 destroyers of the fastest and latest type, with nearly 200 more building or contracted for. Great Britain owns about 425 of this type of vessel, many of them old and of little modern naval value, and has about 110 building or authorized. Germany's destroyer force has been so reduced as to make it a negligible factor. Japan owns 40 modern destroyers, according to best available figures, and has about 20 under construction.

Great Britain emerged from the war with by far the most powerful battleship and battle cruiser force in the world, although the United States now has under construction a formidable aggregation of major ships. Britain's navy to-day includes 65 battleships and 9 battle cruisers less than 20 years old, with four powerful battle cruisers now under construction.

America's Formidable Fleet.

The United States has thirty-six battleships capable of holding a place in a modern battle line and not including a number of old type battleships listed for sale or the scrap heap. Thirteen of the most modern battleships in the world are under construction for the United States, and six battle cruisers are authorized and will be completed during the next three years.

Japan has thirteen battleships and seven battle cruisers completed and four battle cruisers under construction or authorized. Germany retains thirty battleships and one battle cruiser, most of which are of practically no naval value, but has two battleships and three battle cruisers laid down, on which construction has been stopped. France has eighteen battleships and no battle cruisers completed and five battleships and four battle cruisers under construction.

The completion of the present building program will find the following lineup of major ships: Great Britain,

55 Battleships and 12 Battle Cruisers.

United States 49 battleships and 6 battle cruisers, Japan 13 battleships and 11 battle cruisers, Germany 22 battleships and 4 battle cruisers (still subject to the final naval peace terms) and France 23 battleships and 4 battle cruisers.

Great Britain leads the world in cruiser and light cruiser strength with a total of 118 vessels of these types, as compared with 20 for the United States, 25 for Japan, 27 for Germany and 19 for France.

FILM INQUIRY TO START THIS WEEK

House Committee Will Investigate Charges of Graft in U. S. Pictures.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Evidence that moving picture companies and some Government officials have been allowed to make huge profits from Government films exhibited to arouse patriotism during the war and in the campaign of the public health service will be presented to the special House committee investigating War Department expenditures next week, Chairman Graham (Ill.) said to-day.

The committee, Mr. Graham said, plans a complete inquiry into all the work of the film division of the Committee on Public Information, the Signal Corps of the army and the various films now being exhibited, apparently with some Federal sanction, as part of the campaign against venereal diseases.

Failure to obtain information regarding the Committee on Public Information's full activities may cause the investigators to subpoena George Creel, former chairman, it was said to-day.

Mr. Graham said he had received information indicating that large portions of "Fit to Fight" or "Fit to Win," as the film was later called, were stolen from the files of the Surgeon-General's office and are now being exhibited under the direction of a former official of the War Department. The film has attracted large crowds because of its pre-advertised scenes and has been prohibited in some localities.

"These films were originally taken by the Medical Department of the army," the Surgeon-General informed me to-day, Mr. Graham said, "and the plans were only to exhibit them in army camps to show the soldiers the need of preventing venereal diseases."

"From another source I am informed that an official who formerly had charge of them is now distributing films that have the same scenes of the army pictures under the guise of the so-called health films. The army films were taken at a cost of \$4,500, but it seems certain somebody has realized several hundred thousand from them."

The committee is also determined to find what became of all the money collected by the committee on public information from its patriotic films, the chairman said.

"Large admission prices were charged all over the country for pictures that should have been exhibited free to the people," Mr. Graham said, "and yet the committee account shows that it has turned into the treasury only \$150,000. Prominent moving picture companies inform me that considering the prices charged and the fact that most of the pictures were taken by army signal corps men the profits should have been \$250,000 a month."

Mr. Graham said he had evidence to show that the film division of the Creel committee was composed largely of employees of moving picture companies who promptly turned over anything of value to the private exhibitors.

Officers who served with the signal corps abroad have also stated that the best moving pictures of actual fighting ever taken have not been exhibited in this country. The charge is that the films were withheld because of the influence, through the Committee of Public Information, of a private company which believed the exhibition would make its inferior films practically worthless. Mr. Graham has been informed that three films are now at the Army War College here, and he plans to investigate them.

500,699 MEN REMAIN IN ARMY.

Discharges Total 3,208,759—100,038 Still in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Discharges from the army now total 3,208,759, the War Department announced to-day, leaving a net strength on August 12 of 500,699 officers and men, of whom 109,938 still are in Europe.

Bids \$200,000,000 for Monopoly.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—An American capitalist, the newspapers say, has offered to give the French Government an annual royalty of \$200,000,000 for the tobacco monopoly. Although this offer was \$40,000,000 above the return to the Government from the monopoly, the Ministry of Finance refused it.

Seven Killed in Train's Smash.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Seven persons were killed and thirty-four injured in a collision yesterday between an express train and a troop train.

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The Ultimate Word in Fashions

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has been most artistically expressed in the new models prepared in anticipation of early Autumn days. Grace of line, harmony of color and richness of fabric are the salient features of these essentially feminine creations, resulting in a composite of remarkable beauty and appeal

Gowns, Suits, Blouses, Hats, Wraps

The New Tailor-mades

for Autumn reveal a prodigious profusion of novel style features—all of them entrancing.

Never since Colonial days has the cut of a coat been of quite so much importance as in this year of grace 1919; it is, indeed, chiefly the coat that counts, in the fashionable tailored suit—which none but an artist can successfully design.

The favored materials are of the soft-surfaced type that everyone finds becoming. Among them are silk duvetyn, duvet superieur, peachbloom, almarrette, fortuna, tinseltone, silvertone and evora.

Many charming combinations are effected with trimmings of squirrel, beaver, Hudson seal and other soft furs.

Furs of High Degree

whose sumptuousness is equalled only by their rarity, will be the furs most in demand during the approaching Autumn and Winter.

The Fur Department has ready for selection a splendid assortment of Fine Fur Garments in new, smart models, composed of choice, perfectly matched pelts selected by B. Altman & Co.'s own fur specialists. Among these beautiful outer garments are coats and wraps of Russian and Hudson Bay sables, real sealskin, minks, ermine and Hudson seal (dyed muskrat).

There is also a remarkably fine collection of the Smaller Furs, among which are one, two and three-skin Scarfs of sable, mink and marten; and many extremely handsome Scarfs of silver and natural blue foxes.

(Third Floor)

(Third Floor, Madison Avenue section)

The Great August Sale of ORIENTAL RUGS

now being held on the Fifth Floor

presents an opportunity (unparalleled at this time) for everyone who is interested in Autumn re-furnishing to obtain Oriental floor-coverings of genuine worth

at extraordinarily advantageous prices

AMONG THIS WEEK'S "SPECIALS" ARE:

Oriental Rugs in Small and Medium Sizes

\$34.50, \$38.00, \$41.00, \$46.00, \$62.00 to \$138.00

Oriental Rugs in Room Sizes

\$190.00, \$280.00, \$390.00, \$460.00 to \$890.00

Oriental Rugs in Extra Large Sizes

\$790.00, \$950.00, \$1,175.00, to \$3,600.00

B. Altman & Co. unreservedly guarantee the wearing qualities of all Oriental Rugs sold by them

Purchases made during this Sale will, if desired, be stored until the Autumn

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Sizes up to 36 bust. Dresses, dainty, cool, sheer voiles and linens. Formerly \$16.75.....

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Wash Skirts of pique, linen and gabardine. Formerly up to \$7.00.....

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